

### REMARKS

Claims 1, 9, 13, 14 and 15 are now in the case. Of these, Claim 1 is the sole independent claim, Claims 9, 13, 14 and 15 depending directly from Claim 1.

Claim 1 has been significantly amended and now recites a combination of structural elements and cooperative relationships therebetween not taught or suggested by the art of record, including Wesselink et al., the primary reference cited and applied in the Office Action.

Claim 1 now recites a trailer including a trailer frame and an elongated trailer body having opposed trailer ends, the trailer frame including an upstanding frame member extending alongside and adjacent to one of the trailer ends. The claimed frame member is recited as having a frame member distal end elevated relative to the trailer body. This feature is not taught or suggested by Wesselink et al.

Claim 1 now also recites a pivot connector pivotally connecting the mast to the frame member distal end, the mast being selectively movable relative to the trailer between a first position wherein the mast projects upwardly from the trailer and a second position wherein the mast extends substantially horizontally from the frame member distal end along and over the elongated trailer body between the trailer ends.

This feature is not taught or suggested by Wesselink et al. In Wesselink et al. a mast is essentially connected at or near the outer of a base. In embodiments of Wesselink et al., the upper portion of the mast may be tilted from a vertical orientation to an upwardly inclined orientation. The configuration of the Wesselink et al. structure is such that it always maintains a relatively high profile, even when in a so-called collapsed position. This imposes limitations during transport, since the device cannot be moved under low structures and stability is a problem at high transport speeds. Furthermore, the mast of Wesselink et al. must, by necessity, be relatively short, as compared with applicant's approach wherein the mast extends along the length of the elongated trailer between the ends thereof and has a horizontal orientation.

Claim 1 also recites lock structure for selectively releasably locking the mast in either the first position or the second position, the frame member distal end comprising a bracket defining a bracket interior receiving the mast when the mast is in the first position and an opening at a side thereof allowing for the passing of the mast into and out of the bracket interior. Also it now recites that the lock structure includes a lock member operatively associated with the bracket to selectively lock the mast in the bracket interior in the first position.

Wesselink et al. does not teach or suggest this structure which is characterized by its relative simplicity and ease of use, while providing a secure and effective approach to maintaining the mast in its vertical orientation. By utilizing the frame member of the trailer frame to provide support for the upright mast, strength and stability result while still allowing the trailer to be relatively lightweight.

This must be compared with the arrangement of Wesselink et al. shown in Fig. 12 wherein the base supporting the mast is heavy concrete. Wesselink et al. suggests that the support pole may comprise either telescoping segments or include a hinge mechanism to enable rotation of an upper portion of the support pole with respect to a lower portion thereof. The pole upper and lower portions are secured together by bolts passing through matching flanges thereon. This is a cumbersome arrangement which would be quite time consuming with respect to bolting or unbolting the mast portions.

Claim 1 now also recites a plurality of surveillance cameras and at least one light attached to the mast at or adjacent to the mast distal end and spaced from the mast connector. The claim also states that the surveillance cameras are spaced from one another and form a cluster of surveillance cameras defining a central cluster space, the at least one light disposed in the central cluster space behind the surveillance

cameras at a predetermined location in the central cluster space wherein the at least one light will not adversely affect operation of the surveillance cameras.

Wesselink et al. does not teach or suggest such an arrangement. Lines 62 - 65 of column 4 of that patent merely suggests that the surveillance assembly 12 may include equipment such as lights, satellite transmission devices, and equipment enabling cell phone applications. There is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever of the placement of any light relative to cameras as set forth in Claim 1. The location of applicant's light in the cluster space behind the cameras creates a situation or environment wherein light emitted therefrom does not cause glare at the camera lenses or otherwise interfere with the operation thereof.

Claim 1 now also recites that the mast mover structure includes a winch releasably connected to the trailer and selectively completely removable therefrom.

The claim also recites a line support arm releasably connected to the upstanding frame member and selectively completely removable therefrom, the line support laterally upwardly projecting from the upstanding frame member away from the trailer, the line support including a rotatable guide roller engaging, supporting and stabilizing the line. The line support arm, when in place, positions the line to facilitate raising or

lowering of the mast.

As indicated on page 6, 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph of applicant's specification, the removability of the winch and line support arm make it difficult for an unauthorized person to lower the mast from its operational or vertical position. There is no suggestion whatsoever of these features in Wesselink et al.

The patent to Kaylor et al. and the other patents of record have been carefully studied and such patents do not remedy the deficiencies of Wesselink et al. as a reference. None of these patents set forth the structural features discussed above that are now set forth in the combination of Claim 1.

Claim 9 depends from Claim 1 and recites that the surveillance apparatus additionally comprises a saddle extending upwardly from the trailer body at a location spaced from the pivot connector defining a space receiving the mast when the mast is in its second (substantially horizontal) position. The claim also recites lock structure including a lock member operatively associated with the saddle to effectively lock the mast in the space in the second position.

Wesselink et al. provides no suggestion whatsoever of such an arrangement. When the upper pole portion of Wesselink et al. is pivoted over as shown in Figs. 12 and 15 of that patent, an elongated support must be employed to support the upper pole portion in its upwardly inclined orientation. The positioning of

applicant's saddle on the trailer body provides a compact, efficient support for the substantially horizontal mast.

Claim 13 and Claim 14 depend directly from Claim 1. Claim 13 states that the at least one light comprises a strobe light and Claim 14 recites that the at least one light comprises an electric light for providing continuous non-strobe light.

While it is known generally to incorporate strobe lights and non-strobe lights on masts of various types of equipment, there is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever in Wesselink et al., Kaylor et al., or any other of the patents of the known prior art of placing the lights relative to the surveillance cameras within a central cluster space behind the surveillance cameras so that the light will not adversely affect operation of the surveillance cameras.

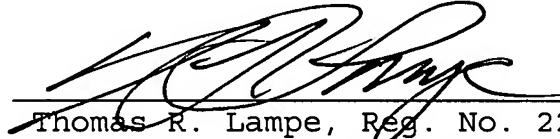
Newly added Claim 15 depends from Claim 1 and recites that the surveillance apparatus includes an abutment member on said upstanding frame member for supporting the line support arm. This feature facilitates installation and removal of the arm. The feature is not taught or suggested by the known prior art, including Wesselink et al. and Kaylor et al.

In summary, all claims currently in the case, Claims 1, 9, 13, 14 and 15, recite structural combinations and structural relationships not taught or suggested by the art of record, whether taken alone or in combination. It is believed that the

case is now in condition for allowance of all claims now in the application and such action is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'T. R. Lampe', is written over a horizontal line.

Thomas R. Lampe, Reg. No. 22,454  
BIELLEN, LAMPE & THOEMING  
1390 Willow Pass Road, Suite 1020  
Concord, CA 94520  
(925) 288-9720